

Report from Bonzoland

Once upon a time there was a place called Bonzoland. In the world of Bonzoland, when you wish upon a Star, it makes every difference who you are. For, light from this Star shone only upon a fortunate 500, knights who were rich landowners, and a group of people who worshipped the right wings of birds as gods. Only their wishes came true. There were many groups in this kingdom who were neither rich nor fortunate and who did not believe that right wings were gods, but because the light from the Star did not shine on them, they were ignored and their wishes never came true. In Bonzoland, it was always 1950. All knights were white and those who were not white knights had no civil rights. Every damsel was in distress, but according to the right wing gods, that was the way it was meant to be. The white knights rode through the countryside taking land from the people for the fortunate 500 and labeling anyone who spoke against them as heathen or perverted. Threatening adversaries far and wide with the power of the poison mushroom, the white knights made certain that fields of these mushrooms proliferated in the landscape until the whole world lived in fear. However, since it was always 1950 in Bonzoland, the fortunate 500, white knights, and right wing worshippers waved flags in the faces of those with a different vision, shoved apple pie into the mouths of dissenters and kept trying to assure everyone that this was, indeed, "the best of all possible worlds . . ."

Although the tale of Bonzoland has no ending, we will be helping to write our own saga with our votes on November 6. This article will examine the issues of this campaign and in particular, will concentrate on those which are

labelled "women's issues" - abortion, equal rights, reproductive rights, etc. In reality, of course, all issues are women's issues but because of space limitations we will give special attention to those which affect women more directly than men.

In the State of the Union address that Reagan presented in January of this year, he outlined his "four, great goals to keep America free, secure and at peace in the '80s:" to "ensure steady economic growth, . . . develop America's next frontier, . . . strengthen our traditional values, and . . . build a meaningful peace." If we carefully examine these goals, we can clearly envision the effects of four more years of Reagan.

In nearly every poll that has been conducted among potential voters, Reagan scores higher than Mondale on economic issues. The Reagan administration claims that inflation was down to 3.2% for 1983, that the prime interest rate has been cut at least ten full percentage points and that employment has been reduced substantially. Reagan boasts that his policies have triggered America's economic recovery. It can be argued, however, that Reagan's policies have in fact created two Americas - one that has recovered economically at the expense of the other. On October 5, 1984, the non-partisan, non-profit Center on Budget and Public Priorities released a study, "Falling Behind: A Report on How Blacks Have Fared Under the Reagan Policies." The study, based on recent government and other research data concludes:

- The average black family in every economic stratum - from the poorest to the affluent - suffered a decline in its disposable

income and standard of living since 1980.

- From 1980 to 1983, according to census figures, the income of the typical black family fell 5.3 percent after inflation, a larger decline than any other population group, leaving the typical black family's income \$818 lower in 1983 than in 1980.

- Nearly 36 percent of all blacks lived in poverty in 1983 - the highest black poverty rate since the Census Bureau began collecting data on black poverty in 1966.

- From 1980 to 1983, an additional 1.3 million blacks became poor.

It is evident from these statistics that only one America has recovered; the other America is suffering. Yet, as an editorial in the August 16, 1984 edition of The Washington Post makes clear, it is not only black Americans who are suffering in this other America. Based on the results of the Urban Institute's study, "The Reagan Revolution," the editorial points out that:

... unemployment has affected mostly families with average incomes or less. The spending cuts were mainly in programs that helped the poor. And the tax cuts went disproportionately to the wealthy. The pattern is beyond argument.

Attacks on Reagan over the fairness issue are not unusual. However, the editorial continues: The hard-working, wage-earning middle-middle class - statistically, the middle fifth of all American families, ranked by income - has drawn no visible benefit from Reagan economic policy. Average family income in that middle fifth, after inflation and after taxes, has risen less than 1 percent since 1980. Its share of income is smaller because the top fifth's share is quite a lot larger. As for the bottom fifth, it is poorer - not only relatively but absolutely.

It is obvious from the facts and figures cited above that these policies have widened the schism in America between the "have" and "have-nots" and that a perpetuation of these policies seems destined not only to increase the number of "have-nots" but to transform them into "never-will-haves." The only thing that appears to have trickled down from Reagan's supposedly strong economic policies is more acid-rain from megabuck polluters who have benefitted from his laissez-faire economic stance.

Economic issues also are linked with Reagan's next goal, the development of "America's next frontier" which in Reagan's

"Newspeak" is also inextricably linked with his final goal of "build[ing] a meaningful peace." As part of the trickle-down effect of the economy, the Reagan administration seems to believe that by pouring money into the space program, thereby increasing the need for trained technologists and engineers, poor people will benefit. The logic here seems to be that a surplus of "Tang," the drink of the astronauts, can be created which, like cheese, will then be distributed to needy families. This may seem ludicrous, but when we consider that Reagan also seems to believe that cutting federal aid to education and student grants and loans, while simultaneously sending a teacher into space somehow strengthens U.S. education, the "Tang Trickle-down Effect" does not seem as far-fetched.

Similar logic prevails in the belief espoused by the Reagan administration that by creating the infamous "Star Wars" space weaponry, thereby increasing the possibility of blowing humankind into the "next frontier," the goal of "a meaningful peace" can be achieved. Another important step in ensuring "a meaningful peace" that Reagan has taken recently is to make jokes about bombing the Soviet Union, thereby putting their defensive forces on alert. This exercise in frivolity apparently is supposed to ease our fears about nuclear holocaust by showing us that even holocausts can be humorous in the hands of a great kidder like the President.

Some of us, however, failed to see the humor in that situation and also find little that is laughable in the cowboy mentality that emphasizes "the next frontier" while leaving most of the U.S. population stranded and adrift on a frontier of shattered dreams and economic stagnation/regression. The questionable policies of the Reagan administration regarding increased space and defense spending exist at the expense of social programs. A packet of materials from the Reagan-Bush campaign includes an article "President Reagan's Record: The Myth Versus the Facts" in which "social program spending [which] zoomed" is juxtaposed directly with presumed defense weaknesses. The article makes clear that bombs have priority over bread in this administration. Because of these priorities, in what Newsweek has labelled the "Great Disability Disaster of 1981-84," hundreds of thousands of disabled workers have had their benefits stolen from them by Reagan's U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

According to official reports, at least 215,000 ailing Americans were sent tumbling through a porous 'safety net' only to be told later that a dreadful mistake had been made. The blunderbuss clearing of the disability rolls has been attacked by Senate and House committees, state officials and even Social Security's in-house

administrative law judges. The critics charge that the agency, spurred by Reagan administration budget cutters, has reversed the American notion of social justice so that it now reads: better that one crippled person go begging, than one deadbeat get an extra check.

(Newsweek, September 24, 1984, p.32)

In fact, the article continues, 491,00 people lost their benefits, and while the courts reversed the decisions in these 215,000 cases, the others remain on appeal - and without benefits. "Even friendly legislators such as Sen. John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, began calling the policy a 'holocaust of the nation's disabled.'" We can assume that such labelling will merely induce Reagan to expand his repertoire to include Helen Keller jokes as well as jokes about nuclear war.

The effects of The Great Kidder's economic policies on poor women and children have been equally devastating. Seventy-three percent of the elderly poor are women (2.8 million) and Reagan's budgets have cut back every program designed to help them including health care, nutrition, senior housing, and energy assistance programs, as well as Social Security. It is estimated that between 1981 and 1983, an additional two million women (from all age groups) have fallen into poverty as a result of Reagan administration policies. Additionally, since administration budget cuts were particularly drastic in the areas of child nutrition, Medicaid for children, and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, approximately two million additional children have fallen into poverty.

The charge that "the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer" under this administration has been levelled against Reagan. These statistics make clear that this charge has legitimacy. This administration, however, apparently does not fully grasp the meaning of the unfairness charge since Reagan has stated that other programs to be examined for possible cuts are medicare, veteran's benefits and farm price supports. The administration's only response to the unfairness charge seems to be to make certain that these unfair cuts are distributed with equity among all the various groups that can least afford them.

The final goal of his administration as outlined in his State of the Union address is to "strengthen our traditional values." The major question that arises from this statement is, "Whose traditional values?" Reagan's traditional values include acquiring land deeds in the early 1940's that required that only whites be residents. In 1941, this "protective covenant" was revised to state, "no persons of any race other than the Caucasian race shall use or occupy any

building or lot, except domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant" (New York Times, October 5, 1984).

Reagan does appear to be strengthening this racist tradition. He spoke before a convention that was 97% white (Newsweek, September 3, 1984), and during his reign, has attempted to destroy the civil rights protections guaranteed all Americans. He lifted a ban on tax-exempt status for segregated private schools and colleges (and subsequently was overruled by the Supreme Court). He also originally opposed the extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and signed it only after tremendous pressure from Congress.

The exclusionary tradition that Reagan espouses also is evident in his administration's destructive policies toward women. Many of his economic policies were cited previously. However, the Reagan administration has also done everything within its power to destroy Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination in schools and colleges receiving federal money, enables women to obtain scholarships and training at professional and vocational schools, and sets a standard for equality in school admissions, sports programs, and jobs in education. Three past administrations have interpreted Title IX in such a way that the entire institution was prohibited from making discriminatory policies since the bulk of federal aid is placed into general operating funds that are then distributed throughout the university. However, the Supreme Court's ruling in February in the GROVE CITY COLLEGE v. BELL case sided with the Reagan administration's narrow interpretation. The decision states that only those higher education programs receiving direct federal funding will still be covered by Title IX. Only 4% of the over 13 billion dollars currently going to schools and colleges is directly earmarked - which means that all other programs do not have to abide by Title IX's prohibitions against sexual discrimination.

The impact of Title IX and its subsequent dismantling by the Reagan Administration can be understood more clearly if we closely examine the effect of Title IX on just one program - women's athletics. In an article in The Washington Post on August 15, 1984, Judy Mann writes:

A recent study by the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education found that 35 percent of high school varsity athletes were women, compared to 7 percent in 1972 [the year that Title IX was enacted]; their share of athletic budgets has risen from 2 percent to 16.4 percent in 1980; while no colleges or universities offered athletic scholarships to women in 1971, that

number rose to 5,000 five years ago and 10,000 now. The number of women involved in intercollegiate sports has jumped from 16,000 in 1972 to more than 160,000 today.

It is depressingly ironic to note that while the U.S. public cheered the spectacular efforts of Mary Lou Redden and the other women athletes at the Olympics this year, the mat was pulled out from under these and future women athletes by the February decision.

The destruction of Title IX at the urging of the Reagan administration does not come as a big surprise, however, since Reagan himself has been a long-time opponent of both the Equal Rights Amendment and the concept of comparable worth (the idea that salaries should be equal for work of comparable value). There is no mention of the Equal Rights Amendment in the Republican platform and all of Reagan's appointees, from Justice Department officials to the newly appointed Civil Rights Commission Director have publicly opposed the idea of comparable worth - in spite of the fact that women continue to make only about 60% for every dollar a man makes.

From these policies it appears that another traditional value that Reagan wants to strengthen is the idea that women belong in the kitchen - unless they are women of color, in which case they can be in the kitchens of others, working for sub-minimum wages. The day care policies of his administration are helping to reinforce this tradition:

The major source of government funding for child care is Title XX of the Social Security Act. Three years ago, at the insistence of the White House, Title XX was cut by 21 percent, or \$700 million, and most of the requirements that had earmarked some funds specifically for day care were eliminated. Overall, direct federal and state spending on child care for low-income families dropped 14 percent between 1981 and 1983. (*Newsweek*, September 10, 1984)

Even former Republican National Committee Cochairman (sic) Mary Crisp stated during the convention that, "the GOP's attentions to women were 'strictly cosmetic . . . almost insulting. This administration has made the gender gap a gulf'" (*Newsweek*, September 3, 1984).

While apparently espousing racist and sexist traditions, the Reagan administration also seems to be fond of the traditional corporate mentality that condones the plundering of the environment for the sake of a few more dollars. During this administration, only 6 of 546 toxic-waste dumps on the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund hit list have been cleaned up, the president's attempts to weaken water-pollution

regulations continue, and according to an environmental safety report conducted by William Drayton, former assistant EPA administrator under Carter, and endorsed by more than thirty groups, "noncompliance with environmental laws has reached 80 percent across the country." According to Republican Sen. Robert Stafford, Chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, the report "shows that the policies and deep budget cuts in environmental programs over the last several years have frustrated the intent of the legislation." In short, as David Gardiner of the Sierra Club has charged, "Reagan has held the American environment at the guillotine" (all quotes cited from *Newsweek*, July 23, 1984).

The plundering of the environment is not the only plundering Reagan's administration favors. In a strange turnabout while Reagan embraces the traditional values outlined above that many of us would prefer to destroy, he seems anxious to cast out some traditional values that many of us would prefer to retain. For example, the rights of a people to self-determination and self-government, are not values that Reagan espouses if those people happen to live in the Mideast or Central America. Traditions like the United Nations and the World Court also fall by the wayside if Reagan decides he wants to invade Grenada or mine the harbors of Nicaragua. The traditions of negotiating arms control agreements and meeting with the Soviet head of state also seem to be unimportant to the Reagan administration. This is the first time in two decades that the U.S. is not sitting at a negotiating table discussing nuclear arms control and Reagan is the first president in those same two decades who had not met with Soviet leaders (until six weeks before the election, of course).

The only conclusion apparent from these facts is that "the strengthening of our traditional values" means that the patriarchal values of white, financially satiated men are to be strengthened. Self-interest, coupled with a total disregard for human rights, and militarism seem to be the traditions espoused by this administration. It is critically important to realize that the values of the administration elected to serve in 1984 will not just predominate over the next four years. Presently, there are five justices of the Supreme Court who are over 75 years old and at least two of them are in poor health. It is very probable that the person elected president in 1984 will be appointing a majority of Supreme Court justices. The values of the next president, therefore, may be reflected in this country in Supreme Court decisions thirty years after his term in office has ended.

Mondale, Ferraro, and others have stated that the election of Ronald Reagan means that another traditional value, the separation of

church and state, will be discarded because Jerry Falwell and the Religious Right will be picking judicial nominees. Although Reagan and Bush have denied this charge, the Republican platform states that only anti-choice nominees should be appointed. Reagan also insists that his one appointee to the Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor, was opposed by Falwell. Indeed, she may have been opposed by Falwell, but not because of her stand on abortion; she is anti-choice. It should also be noted that Falwell was asked to give the benediction at the Republican convention, during which he described Reagan and Bush as "God's instruments in rebuilding America" (*Newsweek*, September 17, 1984). We need to question whether or not we desire an America built according to Jerry Falwell's standards.

We need to recognize that the policies of the Reagan administration are having dire consequences for many Americans and, in particular, for the disenfranchised and women. These policies are having a direct influence on our lives. Our friend has had her education terminated because of the cancellation of her Title IX scholarship; our neighbor has had to quit her job to watch her children and now attempts to survive on starvation level AFDC payments because her day care funding has been cut; our sister in Nicaragua has been killed by the CIA because she believed in her right to be free; our mother, after twenty years of hard work, presently has no income because her disability benefits have been cut off. All of us, as women, are being denied equality under the law and are being threatened with the denial of control over our own bodies. These are not vague abstractions; the policies of this administration result in real tears, in real blood, in real lives destroyed.

Political analysts have noted that this campaign appears to focus largely on images and symbols. It has been observed that Reagan is a master at conjuring up "mom, flag and apple pie" and Horatio Alger imagery, while Mondale seems adept at personifying the "spirited underdog." I would like to suggest, however, that before we enter the voting booth on November 6th, we need to think about the implications of two other symbolic characteristics, that of Geraldine Ferraro as the first woman vice-president of the U.S. vs. Ronald Reagan as the one-time host of "Death Valley Days." During our contemplations, we would do well to heed the advice given by Eleanor Roosevelt fourteen years after the passage of the 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote. She said:

"Fourteen years have now gone by and everywhere people are asking, 'What have the women done with the vote?' I often wonder why they don't ask the men the same question, but I realize that it is a high

compliment to women that evidently they were expected to bring about some marked change in political conditions. Some women have been educating themselves in the past 14 years; the mass of their sisters is now awake. Are there women ready to lead in these new paths? Will other women follow? Women in the past have never realized their political strength. If our government offices are not held in the next few years by men and women with new conceptions of public service, then our revolution may not continue to be bloodless and changes may not come gradually as they are coming now, but violently and suddenly as they have come in the past in France and Russia and we will go back before we gather up the pieces and move forward again."

Terry Moore

Local Races

Because local races also have a critical impact on the lives of women - particularly in the areas of legislative and judicial decision-making - the Sojourner mailed out fourteen questionnaires to candidates in seven races that are especially important to women. Seven of the fourteen candidates responded. Their responses are printed below. (It must be noted that because judicial candidates are prohibited by law from expressing their opinions on political issues, their questionnaires differed greatly from those mailed to the other candidates.)

Questionnaires were mailed to four judicial candidates: Archer Reilly, the incumbent for the Tenth Appellate Court; his opponent, Andrea Yagoda; Fred Williams, the incumbent for the Court of Common Pleas; and his opponent, Lewis Williams. No response was received from Fred Williams.

Question: How have you provided services for women and/or indigent clients within this community?

ANDREA YAGODA (candidate for Judge, 10th Appellate District Court of Appeals): I co-founded "Students for Welfare Assistance", a group designed to aid recipients at all levels of administrative hearings. Co-founded "Legal Aid Scholarship" which enabled one law student to work as a law clerk for the Legal Aid Society. Participated in Capital University Legal Clinic providing legal services to the indigent. Presently participate in workshops for women speaking on issues of discrimination and answering questions for women at the Center for New Directions regarding the law and the judicial process. Assist clients in obtaining free

services through state agencies.

ARCHER E. REILLY (Judge, 10th Appellate District Court of Appeals): Through participation in the following community activities:

Ralph W. Alvis House (Board of Trustees, 1967-80; President, 1974-76)
Catholic Social Services
(Board of Trustees, 1982-present)
Franklin County Legal Aid and Defender Society (Board of Trustees, 1969-70; 1973-74)
Franklin County Mental Health Association
(Board of Trustees 1967-73; President, 1973)
Isabelle Ridgeway Senior Citizens Home
(Board of Trustees, 1972-76)

LEWIS E. WILLIAMS (candidate, Judge of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas): As a public defender for 7 1/2 years, I represented more than 1500 indigent clients, approximately 10% being women. As a private attorney, I have continued to represent indigents and low-income clients for free or for a much reduced rate. I have also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Legal Aid Society of Columbus.

FRED WILLIAMS (Judge, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas): No response.

Question: What skills would you bring to the court?

YAGODA: Foresight: The trial and appellate experience necessary to make equitable and practical decisions. The present court lacks the trial experience necessary to determine the intentions of the legislature, to ensure the rights of all litigants, and to comprehend the practical effects of its decisions.

Constitency: Confronting facts and making consistent decisions. Discussions of conflicting opinions rather than ignoring them. Providing consistent and definitive guidance to the lower courts thereby reducing litigation rather than encouraging the same.

Accessibility: A system whereby decisions of the court are circulated to attorneys, public libraries, and to local media sources, thereby promoting interest and knowledge.

REILLY: The following background and experience:

Judge, 10th Dist. Ct. of Appeals 1/8/71 to present

Judge, Ct. of Common Pleas, Franklin County, Ohio, 2/5/68 to 1/8/71

Ohio General Assembly, House of Representatives, Jan. 1957 to Dec. 1966 (five consecutive terms)

Private Practice of Law, Columbus, Ohio, 1953-68

Adjunct Faculty, Capital Law School, 1969-71; 1975-78

The Ohio State University, 1946, 1947, 1956, 1957

LEWIS WILLIAMS: Experience: In my ten years as a trial lawyer, I have been trial counsel in more than 100 trials and enjoy an excellent reputation in the courthouse.

Intelligence: I graduated second in my law school class of ninety-nine at Capital University Law School in 1974. I am able to grasp complex legal issues.

Judicial temperament: I possess the proper attitude to be an excellent Judge. I treat everyone with courtesy and respect, knowing that, to the parties involved, each case is the most important thing happening in their life. I can be firm when the situation requires firmness. I believe a Judge is a public servant and, as such, holds a high duty to be fair and impartial in every case.

FRED WILLIAMS: No response.

Question: During your campaign from what groups have you solicited support? Describe the activities of your campaign.

YAGODA: Most of our concentration has been on individuals. We have sent mailings to the general public, have invited them to join the Club-to-Elect-Andrea Yagoda-Judge, and have held various \$10.00 beer and dog fundraising events. We are knocking on doors, distributing literature and attending as many functions as humanly possible.

REILLY: The Code of Judicial Conduct forbids a judicial candidate's soliciting publicly stated support for his candidacy. The activities of my campaign have been limited to those permitted by the Code, including limited public appearances at forums provided by civic groups for candidates where I have pledged the continued faithful and impartial performance of my duties as a judge of the Court of Appeals.

LEWIS WILLIAMS: I have solicited, and received, the support of diverse groups in the community. Organized labor has endorsed me - United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO, Columbus Building Trades Council; women have endorsed me - Columbus Area Women's Political Caucus - Democratic Task Force; blacks have endorsed me - Franklin County Black Dems; gay and lesbian rights activists have endorsed me - Stonewall Union; attorneys have endorsed me - Franklin County Trial Lawyers Association and the Columbus Bar Association.

My campaign has consisted of fundraising in order to get my candidacy better known through the media, but most importantly I have taken my campaign to the people, having personally contacted thousands of Franklin County residents since February.

FRED WILLIAMS: No response.

Questionnaires were also mailed to the two candidates for Franklin County Prosecutor, Michael Miller, the Republican incumbent, and his Democratic challenger, Cynthia Cecil. Only Ms. Cecil's replies will be printed because Mr. Miller did not respond.

Question: Please state your position on the abortion issue.

CYNTHIA A. CECIL (candidate, Franklin County Prosecutor): Pro-choice.

Question: What is the total number of attorneys on your staff? How many of these attorneys are women and/or members of minority groups? How many are in supervisory positions? Please specify the positions.

CYNTHIA CECIL: As the challenger I have no attorneys on staff. However, one of the primary problems that I see with the incumbent's operation of the office is his failure to implement an aggressive affirmative action program. I will implement such a program with the specific goal of having the demographics of the community.

Question: What steps have you taken to increase the number of women and minorities in your office, particularly on your legal staff?

CYNTHIA CECIL: To implement this program I would utilize the presently ineffective internship program to recruit women and minority law students while they are still in school. I would utilize resources such as the Ministerial Alliances, Balsa, Women's Law Caucus, Robert B. Elliott Law Club and Alliance for Black Women to support recruiting efforts.

Question: Do you support the Equal Rights Amendment?

CYNTHIA CECIL: Ardently.

Question: According to recent studies, it is estimated that only one out of ten rapes are reported and that out of those reported, only a very small percentage result in rape convictions. Please comment.

CYNTHIA CECIL: Much still remains to be done to support victims and witnesses of all crimes in their efforts to safeguard themselves and the community by reporting and prosecuting crimes. This is particularly true with sexual offenses. One step that remains to be taken is implementation of all intra-office policy that says that rape is rape regardless of the age, race, social status, etc. of the victim.

Candidates Michael Schwarzwald, State Senator from the 16th District of Ohio; his Republican opponent, Gene Watts; Chalmers

Wylie, Congressional Representative from the 15th District; his Democratic challenger, Duane Jager; John Kasich, Congressional Representative from the 12th District; and Richard Sloan, his Democratic opponent; were asked to state their positions on various issues. None of the Republican candidates (Watts, Wylie, and Kasich) responded to the questionnaire.

E.R.A.

MICHAEL SCHWARZWALDER: I believe that one of the primary roles of government is to guarantee equality of opportunity for all persons. I am a committed supporter of passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and I will work to eliminate all discrimination based upon sex.

RICHARD SLOAN: I unequivocally support the Equal Rights Amendment and will fight long and hard to see it become a part of the Constitution. As a Kennedy delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1980, I suggested and drafted the plank that prohibited the DNC from distributing funds to any candidate who did not support the ERA.

DUANE JAGER: I strongly support the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. The E.R.A. is a first step toward the attainment of full legal, civil and economic equality for women.

Abortion

SCHWARZWALDER: I believe that questions of reproductive freedom are personal and private. They are not a proper area for intrusion by government.

SLOAN: I firmly believe it is a woman's personal right to choose whether to have an abortion. I support Medicaid funding of abortions to ensure that each woman can exercise her right.

JAGER: I support a woman's right to choose an abortion. I am concerned about the growing government intrusion into decisions related to women's health and reproduction. Of particular concern to me is the attempt to regulate abortions and birth control information to some women and forced sterilization of others.

Affirmative Action

SCHWARZWALDER: Equality of opportunity for all persons is a relatively new idea. Rectifying the problems of existing customary and institutionalized discrimination require extraordinary measures like affirmative action.

SLOAN: Discrimination of any sort is repugnant to this nation's principles. I support affirmative action programs.

JAGER: Affirmative action is a fair way to move women and minorities into jobs and careers that have previously been closed. Without affirmative action there is very

little incentive for employers to consider a qualified woman or minority applicant.

Budget Priorities

SCHWARZWALDER: I have supported and worked for the enactment of economic development programs to create and preserve employment for Ohioans. A healthy economy is necessary to support government programs designed to provide low and fixed income persons to meet their food, housing and health care necessities.

SLOAN: The present Administration has run amuck in setting its priorities. We must eliminate the deficit but do so in a fair manner. I would cap defense spending at 1984 levels; institute a "pay as you go approach" to new domestic spending programs; and fight for enactment of the Bradley-Gephardt fair tax bill to close loopholes and ensure that the wealthy shoulder their fair share of the burden.

JAGER: The current budget policies of this administration need to be reversed immediately. People are suffering from the cuts in human services instituted by the Reagan administration. We can cut the military budget, restore funding to Medicaid, food stamps, W.I.C. and other programs, and not jeopardize the defense of our country.

Gay Rights legislation

SCHWARZWALDER: I support the right of all persons to seek and secure gainful employment, fair housing and access to public accommodations without discrimination based upon their sexual preference.

SLOAN: Our bill of rights was intended to apply to all. I would support legislation to ensure that gays and lesbians can exercise their rights free of discrimination.

JAGER: I strongly support the constitutional rights of all gay men and lesbian women. These rights must include equal access to employment, housing, education and child custody. I promise to introduce and support legislation that would insure these rights.

Environment

SCHWARZWALDER: A safe and clean environment can be achieved without hindering responsible economic development. I have supported and sponsored legislation to increase citizens' rights to be informed of and participate in the hazardous waste siting process and to increase the penalties for hazardous waste violations.

SLOAN: I support vigorous enforcement and adequate funding of the Superfund; the preservation and protection of our public lands; and the reduction of sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions to eliminate their pernicious contribution to the acid rain

problem.

JAGER: I believe that without a clean, safe environment, we are ransoming our future for a short term profit. I will work for strict control on treatment and storage of hazardous wastes, to strengthen the Clean Air Act, and to reverse the Reagan policy of selling and leasing our public lands.

Nuclear Freeze

SCHWARZWALDER: I am the prime sponsor of Senate Joint Resolution #5 which calls upon the U.S. Congress and the President, and the USSR Politburo and the Chairman to adopt an immediate, mutual, and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and further development of nuclear weapons and to redirect the monies saved therefrom to help create a healthy, job-productive economy and provide needed social services. S.J.R. 5 was adopted by the Ohio General Assembly on June 30, 1983.

SLOAN: I strongly advocate a bilateral, mutually verifiable nuclear freeze. It's time this country said enough is enough and stopped the seemingly endless buildup of unnecessary arms.

JAGER: We must have an immediate freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, we must begin now to remove our first strike weapons from Europe. This is a necessary step towards serious negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce the numbers on both sides of the arsenal. Our first priority in the Congress is to put a stop to the arms race.

Relationship between government and religion.

SCHWARZWALDER: I have sworn to uphold the dictates of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article 1, Section 7 of the Ohio Constitution which states quite clearly that citizens must be free to worship according to the dictates of their individual conscience and it is the duty of government to protect those individual rights. However, the State cannot be involved in any preferences based upon particular religious belief or teaching.

SLOAN: I believe in the separation of government and religion. I oppose efforts to enact a voluntary school prayer amendment to our Constitution.

JAGER: The Constitution demands a separation of church and state, and I believe it is the duty of elected officials to uphold that separation. We are a diverse nation and that diversity is maintained through our various religious and cultural practices. Those who would seek to merge religion and politics today are set on institutionalizing a fundamentalist reactionary ideology and that, I believe, is extremely dangerous.

As a candidate for your particular public

office, what issue most concerns you?

SCHWARZWALDER: First and foremost are jobs and economic development. But to encourage economic investment and job creation in Central Ohio and throughout the State, we must have an educated workforce, low cost energy resources, and a clean and safe environment where people will want to raise their families.

SLOAN: The unfairness of our federal tax code and the lack of commitment to solving the problems of high interest, escalating health care costs and high food prices are what bothers me most.

JAGER: To me the issue of representation is key. My opponent, Chalmers P. Wylie, has lost touch with the 15th district during his 18 long years in Washington. I pledge to seek out my constituents and ask them for their views as I am doing now.

(Two candidates for County Commissioner, the Democratic incumbent, Fran Ryan, and her Republican opponent, Dorothy Teater, were mailed questionnaires, but neither responded.)

Stonewall PAC Endorsements

Stonewall PAC of Ohio is the political arm of the Stonewall Union. Stonewall's endorsements are based on interviews, questionnaires, and voting records of candidates with regard to their positions on Gay and Lesbian civil rights, women's rights, and issues dealing directly with Gay and Lesbian citizens and their position in society. Stonewall is non-partisan and deals with Republicans, Democrats and Independents. Of 44 questionnaires sent out, replies were received from 15 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

Stonewall PAC has targeted 6 races as very important and they are pouring the bulk of their volunteers and contributions into the campaigns of Duane Jager, Cynthia Cecil, Lewis Williams, Robert Berry, Michael Schwarzwald, and Andrea Yagoda. These candidates have been particularly supportive and have attended Gay meetings and events in the community.

Below is a partial listing of Stonewall endorsements. For more information, call 299-7764.

* ENDORSEMENTS *

President Walter Mondale

Vice President Geraldine Ferraro

U.S. House of Representatives

15th Dist. Duane Jager

12th Dist. Richard Sloan

Ohio Senate 16th District

Michael Schwarzwald

Franklin County Sheriff Robert Berry

Franklin County Prosecutor Cynthia Cecil

Franklin County Commissioner (term 1/2/85)

Hugh DeMoss

Franklin County Commissioner (term 1/3/85)

Fran Ryan

Court of Common Pleas Clerk Earl Murry

Franklin County Recorder Fred L. Berkemer

Judge Races

10th Appellate Court

Andrea Yagoda

Common Pleas 1/1/85

Lewis E. Williams

Common Pleas 2/9/85

Harold Wonnell

FELLOWSHIPS/GRANTS

Wellesley College

A number of fellowships for graduate study, administered by Wellesley College, are open to women graduates of any institution and may be used for study at other institutions. Applications for the following fellowships must be postmarked no later than December 1, 1984, and may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee on Graduate Fellowships, Office of Financial Aid, Box GR, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER FELLOWSHIP for study or research abroad or in the U.S. The holder must be no more than 26 years of age at the time of her appointment, and unmarried throughout the whole of her tenure. Non-Wellesley candidates should file through their institutions. Stipend: \$4000.

MARY MCEWEN SCHIMKE SCHOLARSHIP, a supplemental award for the purpose of affording relief from household and child care while pursuing graduate study. The candidate must be over 30 years of age, currently engaged in graduate study in literature and/or history. Preference given to American Studies. Stipend: \$500-\$1000.

M.A. CARTLAND SHACKFORD MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP for the study of medicine with a view to general practice, not psychiatry. Stipend: \$3500.

HARRIET A. SHAW FELLOWSHIP for study or research in music and allied arts, in the U.S. or abroad. The candidate must be no more than 26 years of age at the time of appointment. Stipend: \$2000-\$3000.

AAUW

The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards various fellowships and grants to women for the 1985-86 academic year. Dissertation, Postdoctoral, and Selected Professions fellowships are available for women who are citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and who have achieved distinction or promise of distinction in their fields. Dissertation fellowships, with awards ranging from \$3500-\$8000, are available for women who will successfully complete all required course work and examinations for the doctorate, except for

the dissertation defense, by December 31, 1984. Postdoctoral awards for women who wish to pursue research are available for up to \$10,000. The Selected Professional Fellowships assist women in their last year of professional training in the fields of architecture, business administration, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine, osteopathic medicine, and veterinary medicine. Awards range from \$3500-\$9000.

International Fellowships are awarded for advanced study and training to women of outstanding ability who are citizens of countries other than the U.S. Approximately 60 International Fellowships are awarded yearly for one year's graduate study or advanced research at an approved institution in the U.S. The amount of the award is \$10,000.

The AAUW Educational Foundation also provides grants in seven categories for research, study, or projects to women who are members of AAUW. Grant and Travelship awards range from \$200-\$10,000.

Application information for any of the fellowships and grants listed above can be obtained from: AAUW Educational Foundation Programs, 2401 Virginia Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. The final date for requesting applications for International Fellowships is November 15, 1984. December 1, 1984 is the final date for receipt of completed International Fellowships applications and applications for many of the grants awarded. It is also the last date that applications for American Fellowships will be mailed out.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Visiting Research Scholar Program

The Center for Women's Studies at the University of Cincinnati, concerned with supporting and facilitating the work of women's studies scholars in the Cincinnati area, invites persons possessing a doctorate or equivalent degree and presently without a position to apply for appointment as Visiting Research Scholar for the 1984-85 academic year.

The purpose of the appointment is to provide a university position and environment supporting the pursuit of research and professional growth for a women's studies scholar seeking academic or other employment. The appointment provides faculty status in the Center for Women's Studies, limited office space, library privileges and other aids to research, and contact with faculty, but no stipend.

Application forms may be obtained from the Center for Women's Studies, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45521-0164. For further information, call the Center for Women's Studies at 475-6776.

Visiting Professorships

The National Science Foundation's Visiting Professorships for Women in Science and Engineering Program provides grants to enable experienced women scientists and engineers to serve as visiting professors at U.S. academic institutions. The visiting professor will be expected to undertake advanced research, lecturing, counseling, and other activities. The applicant should 1) hold a doctorate or have equivalent experience; 2) have independent research experience; 3) be currently or recently affiliated with an institution of higher education; and 4) not have a salaried position, nor the promise of one, with the proposed host institution. Candidates may initiate contact with prospective host institutions, or the institutions may invite eligible candidates to apply as individuals, but the host institution's authorization is required. Deadline is 11/15/84.

University of Cincinnati

The Department of History of the University of Cincinnati wishes to announce a vacancy in the field of American Women's History. The department seeks an individual to teach upper division and graduate classes in American Women's History, as well as the survey level course in American History. A doctorate in history is required and equal emphasis is to be placed on teaching ability and scholarly potential. In connection with the first requirement, teaching evaluations by peers and/or students, if available, are solicited by our department. In connection with the second, we seek copies of the publications, if any, of the candidate, and require that these publications or a dissertation be in the field of American Women's History. Credentials, including three letters of recommendation, are also required. The salary is competitive and the rank is to be Assistant Professor. The deadline for applications is December 1, 1984. Send your applications to Zane L. Miller, Chairperson, Search Committee, Department of History (373), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0373.

Eating Disorders

Poems, essays and short stories by women or girls who have had Anorexia Nervosa or Bulimia are now being accepted for an anthology on Eating Disorders. Please send two copies of typed double spaced mss. with SASE to: Eating Disorders Anthology, P.O. Box 16248, Seattle, WA. 98116.

WOMEN'S VOICES

Events

"The Bryn Mawr and Harvard Experiences: Professional Development Opportunities for Women and Minorities," a panel report and discussion, will be held on November 14th from 4:30-6:00 p.m. at the Faculty Club. All women and minority administrators or faculty interested in administrative careers are invited to come and hear about the Harvard Institute in Educational Management and the Bryn Mawr Institute for women in Higher Education Administration.

The English Graduate Organization is sponsoring a colloquium on Sylvia Plath, November 8 at 4:00 in 213 Denney Hall. Two papers, Sue Lape's "'I Am The Arrow:' Generating and Creating the Female Text in Sylvia Plath's 'Ariel'" and Colette Tennant's "Half the Way There: Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar," will be presented.

Lucy Lippard, feminist art critic and author of fifteen books on related subjects, will present a lecture at Ohio Wesleyan University on Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 12:00 in Gray Chapel Auditorium.

A conference and workshops on topics related to working women will be the focus of "Women at Work: Pink Collar Workers." The conference is scheduled for November 10, 1984, and will be held at Bowling Green University. For further information, contact Professor Lois Cheney at (419) 372-2350 or Ms. Frances J. Perry at (419) 537-2791.

Stonewall Union's monthly open meetings will be held in a new location beginning November 1 so that they can be held in an alcohol-free atmosphere. Meetings have been moved to 155 N. High St., 2nd floor, in the conference room of the Ohio Public Interest Campaign. Meetings are still the first Thursday of each month at 7:30.

A concert featuring Linda Tillery with Mary Watkins will be held on Thursday, November 8 at 8:00 in the Grand Ballroom of the University Union at Bowling Green University. The concert will be ASL interpreted and wheelchair accessible. Childcare will also be available. Ticket prices will be on a sliding scale based on gross annual income, ranging in price from \$6-\$12. For more information, contact: "Women for Women," Women's Center, 315D Student Services, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403, (419) 372-2281

The next presentation in the Women's Studies Colloquium Series will be Dr. Claire Robertson, Assistant Professor of Women's Studies and History, speaking on "Issues in African Women's History." The colloquium will take place on November 6 at 12:00 in 307 Denney Hall.

As part of their "Brown-Bag" series, Women's Services and the Women's Studies Library will be presenting Dr. Barbara Rigney, Associate Professor of English, on Thursday, November 8 at 12:00, Room 122, Main Library. Dr. Rigney's subject will be "Portraits of Ladies: Women and Art in Modern Fiction."

Congratulations

To Lynn Fauss, Lecturer in Women's Studies and computer consultant for the College of Humanities, who successfully passed her Ph.D. General Examinations in English with Distinction on September 25, 1984. Members of the examining committee were Professors Marlene Longenecker, John Muste, James Phelan, Arnold Shapiro, and David Robinson (Graduate School Representative). We are delighted at Lynn's success and look forward to an equally brilliant dissertation.

Thanks

Special thanks to Susan Moseley, who typed almost all of this issue of the Sojourner. The rare articles that she did not type can be easily identified by my typos. Berutipc jsikt si, but anyway ...Because of the length of this issue and my skill as a two-finger typist, without her help, this special election issue probably would have reached you in time for January's Inaugural Address. Because it costs a fortune to make any changes in the staff listings on the last page, Susan's name does not appear there, but let there be no doubt that she was typist extraordinaire for this issue.

I would also like to thank Sue Blanshan, Coordinator of the Office of Women's Services, who raced to complete her article in order to meet the early deadline for this issue and then gallantly sacrificed her column so that we could provide extended election coverage.

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE NOV.6

Sojourner

CenterFor Women'sStudies

Faculty and Teaching Staff

- Marlene Longenecker, Associate Professor. Women's Studies/
English. Director, Center for Women's Studies
Sue Blanshan, Adjunct Assistant Professor. Women's Studies/
Coordinator, Office of Women's Services
✓ Kris Dugas, Assistant Professor. Women's Studies/English
✓ Susan Dyer, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Social Work
Nancy Essex, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Sociology
D. Lynn Fauss, Lecturer. Women's Studies
✓ Phyllis Gorman, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Sociology
Judith Johnson, Instructor. Women's Studies/English
(Newark Campus)
Judith Mayne, Associate Professor. Women's Studies/
Romance Languages and Literatures
✓ Kelly McCormick, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Sociology
✓ Tania Ramalho, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Education, Human Services
✓ Claire Robertson, Assistant Professor. Women's Studies/History
Lella Rupp, Associate Professor. Women's Studies/History
✓ Vivian Schaefer, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Photography and Cinema
Chris Smithies, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Education, Human Services
✓ Donna Stark, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/
Education, Human Services
Verta Taylor, Associate Professor. Women's Studies/Sociology
✓ Willa Young, Graduate Teaching Associate. Women's Studies/Sociology

Support Staff

Theresa Hartley, Graduate Research Associate. Women's Studies/
English
Suzanne Hyers, Administrative Assistant
Sue Lape, Graduate Research Associate. Women's Studies/English
Terry L. Moore, Graduate Research Associate. Women's Studies/English
Susan Moseley, Typist, Women's Studies
Mary Sullivan, Student Administrative Assistant. Women's Studies/Sociology
Sheila Thompson, Student Clerical Assistant. Women's Studies

Sojourner Staff

Terry L. Moore, Editor
Terry L. Moore, Mechanicals
Suzanne Hyers and Terry L. Moore, Typists
Mary Sullivan and Susan Moseley, Subscriptions

The Sojourner is published monthly by the
Center for Women's Studies at The Ohio State
University from September through June. It
contains information, positions available, and
other information of interest to women.

Comments and announcements from our readers
are welcome; deadline for copy is the fifth of
the preceding month.

Correspondence should be directed to:

Sojourner
207 Dulles Hall
230 West 17th Ave
Columbus, OH 43210

Subscription Form

The fee for the Sojourner is \$3.00 per year.
Prepayment is necessary. Make check payable
to the Center for Women's Studies: OSU

Please send my subscription to the address below.
Enclosed is a check for \$_____.

Mail to: _____

The Ohio State University
CenterForWomen'sStudies
207 Dulles Hall
230 West 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Campus Mail